



"Nous boycottons la bière Molson. Et toi?"

Le Travail

Molson boycott in third month

by Lewis Gotthell

The province-wide boycott of Molson Breweries (Que.) brands of beer—Molson Export, Canadian, Laurentide and Brador—has entered its third month.

The boycott was initiated by 364 striking CNTU trade unionists of the "Vilas Furniture" manufacturing firm in Cowansville. Both Vilas Furniture, and Molson's Breweries (Que.) are subsidiaries of Molson Companies Limited. The boycott represents one of the furniture workers' means of publicly pressuring the Vilas and Molson Companies administrations to recognize and accept the right of the Vilas worker to safe working conditions and reasonable and secure hourly wage.

See comment p.3

There have been three phases to the development of the Molson beer boycott.

A regional boycott of Molson breweries products, encompassing the Cowansville-Granby area of Quebec (about forty miles east of Montreal) began in late February 1975. It coincided with the commencement of negotiations between labour and management at Vilas for the conclusion of the fourth collective agreement for the ten-year-old furniture workers union. All independent grocers and food chain outlets were persuaded to refrain from buying or selling Molson Breweries brands.

In September, 1975 the union held their first press conference in which they fully explained the terms of their negotiating position, and publicly announced their plans to drive for an extension of the local boycott to cover all of Quebec.

On December 10, the groundwork for the provincial boycott bore fruit. The support and cooperation of the two major alternative labour centrals in Quebec, "Fédération des Travailleurs de Québec" (FTQ) and "La Corporation des Enseignants du Québec" (CEQ). In addition, the International Association of Retail Clerks, affiliated to the FTQ, made public its intention of persuading their major food and grocery chain employers to stop selling Molson brands of beer.

Union literature claims that since the New Year, the production of Molson brands of beer has declined by 40,000 cases a week. The Molson Brewery denies the accuracy of this statement. The sales tallies of January are not useful for estimating the strength of the trade union boycott, since there is an annual drop in sales due

to the normal post-holiday softening of the beer market. The Molson Breweries spokeswoman stated that February figures, to date, are higher than the tallies of November 1975, the last "normal" pre-holiday sales report. The official could not say whether the present February figures were higher or lower than the sales accounts of February 1975. It is too early to estimate the strength of the provincial boycott. The complete accounts of February and March will better indicate the degree of success of the Molson boycott.

There has been no important progress in resolving the impasse that exists at the bargaining table between labour and management. However, an official of the Provincial Ministry and Commerce, Reed Scowon, has contacted representatives of both labour and management.

Scowon has scheduled a meeting in which the Vilas administration and the union will be notified of the new regulations of the federal government's anti-inflation program as it applies to the points of contention in the Vilas strike. The exact time and date of the meeting has not been confirmed. However, Carol Jobin, negotiator for the union, believes that it will be held by the end of this week. The detailed explanation of federal rulings on bonus pay percentages, wage rates and piece rate hikes will have an important bearing on the future of negotiations between the company and union. One of the union's major demands has been the abolition of the pre-strike bonus pay system based on the amount of time a given production line worker took to complete his particular task. If the union manages to obtain this demand, it will be a significant victory. However, the transition from an old bonus pay system to a secure hourly wage payment system, within the guidelines of the Trudeau plan, will be a difficult and controversial problem. The last official meeting between Vilas and the representatives of the striking trade unionists took place on January 25-26. At that date, Roger Pilote, a special provincial labour mediator failed to reconcile the two parties and their respective positions.

BOYCOTT MOLSON

The Daily doesn't drink Molson and neither should you! See editorial on page 3.

Greenpeace coming here

by Nancy Bazilchuk

Greenpeace, an organization concerned with diverse ecological crises, met yesterday to discuss the formation of a Greenpeace group on the McGill Campus.

Although the organization has been active since last summer, when a constitution was submitted to the Students' Society, red tape and the subsequent dissolution of the Society have kept the constitution unratified.

Greenpeace has decided to organize despite the difficulties that are involved with being a non-recognized group on the McGill campus.

Mike Manolson, spokesperson for the group, greeted the 40-odd people present with a

short history of Greenpeace, and its basic purpose.

Greenpeace grew out of the "Don't Make A Wave" committee, formed in Vancouver in late 1970 to protest the atomic blasts proposed by the U.S. in the Aleutian Islands. The protest took the form of sailing right into the area of the test.

Although the first expedition, Greenpeace I, failed to actually make it to the test site, and the second expedition, Greenpeace II, did not make it on time, the U.S. subsequently discontinued its atomic testing in the Aleutians, due in part to the publicity created by these two endeavours.

The technique of actual physical intervention has remained Greenpeace's form of

protest. A year and a half ago, when the University of British Columbia brought the declining whale population problem to the members of Greenpeace, they responded by sending another expedition that used small rubber launches to come between the hunters and the whales, thereby preventing their slaying.

The actual number of whales that were saved, however, was small but the departure of the whaling fleet from the area and the public response to the Greenpeace action served the dual purpose of saving whatever whales they could and drawing public attention to the problem.

continued on page 6

Taylor talks about freedom

by Theresa Chruscinski

Charles Taylor, McGill Professor of Philosophy and Political Science said yesterday that an equilibrium must exist between the autonomous self and the communal self.

He made this statement in the context of a talk entitled "Liberal Conceptions of Freedom" given for the department of Social Foundations of Education.

According to Taylor, who leaves McGill for a chair at Oxford next year, three conceptions of freedom which have developed since the seven-

teenth century have shaped western civilization. He termed these negative freedom, freedom of self-dependence, and the idea of self re-creation.

"The seventeenth century revolution in thought rejected the human subject for the greater cosmic order," said Taylor. The revolution Taylor referred to is the one brought about by the writings of Thomas Hobbes.

"Negative freedom" relates to Hobbes' belief that man is basically selfish and acquisitive, and therefore entered into the social contract for purposes of self-preservation.

The second concept of freedom, self-dependence, is inspired by Kant and Rousseau. According to Taylor, "freedom consisted in rejecting the external order." This entailed a strong statement of individual freedom.

The third concept, self re-creation, grows out of the

philosophies of Marx and Fichte.

"The subject can make over the condition of his own existence and make over the nature of the self," explains Taylor. "The psychic facts of the self are remade in this more radical version. In spite of the nostalgia for the past there is the hope that the future can be made better."

The problem of modern society is to define the self both in terms of autonomy and community, said Taylor.

Taylor cited the need for "both philosophy and art to discover the means that can save man from the frantic attempt to be a pseudo-autonomous subject."

Taylor, who expressed a certain satisfaction that few people would understand his talk, probably had reason to be satisfied. General audience response was that they did not understand his talk.

DAILY STAFF MEETING

Extremely crucial meeting for all staff members to nominate candidates for next year's board; attendance is absolutely mandatory, today at 5 pm sharp.

classifieds

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Weight loss sale: dresses, pant- & skirt-suits, vests, blouses, slacks, evening gowns. Sizes 18½-22½. Also lovely Avon jewelry & some misc bed linen. Very good condition. Most items \$5 & under, nothing more than \$10. Must sell before moving at end of Feb. 288-5496 eves & weekends (keep trying!)

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Blind Graduate student looking for volunteer readers. If interested contact Mrs. Kemp, 392-8218, 9-5, M-F & John at 277-1734 weekends, evenings.

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These ads may be placed in the advertising office at the University Centre from 9 am to 5 pm. Ads received by noon appear the following day. Rates, 3 consecutive insertions: non-profit-making activities & individual students' announcements — \$3.00, maximum 20 words, 15 cents per extra word; all others — \$6.00, maximum 20 words, 30 cents per extra word (even if sponsored by non-profit-making organization).

ENTERTAINMENT

McGill Film Society: Weds.—Reptilicus, L-132, 8 pm., 50 cents. Friday—Onibaba, L-132, 7 & 9:30, 75 cents. Saturday—EL TOPO, FDAA, 7 & 9:30, 75 cents.

The Graduates' Society presents a Disney Cartoon Parade featuring MM, DD, Goofy & Silly Symphonies. Saturday, Feb. 21, L-132, 11:00 & 1:30. 50 cents.

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MISCELLANEOUS

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Moving? Ex-graduate student with trucks—the professionals in Montreal—lowest rates—insured—Tim 481-6385.

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TO: This year's Graduates, Student Societies, Faculty Members and Organizations

FROM: OLD MCGILL 76 (yes folks, contrary to popular belief, there will be a yearbook this year).

•The projected delivery date of the yearbook is November 30, 1976

•The cost per copy — \$7.50

•Graduates will be able to order copies starting March 1 at the Students' Society office in the Union.



The following positions are still open:

•ASSOCIATE EDITOR for the Graduate section to co-ordinate photographs & biographies, design the physical layout of his section and co-ordinate the photography work done in different departments.

•COPY EDITOR, proof-reading all articles, acting as a liaison with typesetting department.

•ASSISTANT EDITORS for sports, clubs and societies features, special events, news.

•ART DIRECTOR — responsible for layout & graphic design.

•STAFF members, graphic artists, calligraphers, photographers, pasteup people, and many, many people with no special skills but a desire to help.

Anyone wishing to apply is urged to attend the weekly meeting on Thursday at 5:30 pm in the Union B44-45 or call Michael at 392-8990 or 342-2947 evenings and leave a message.

VAN DYCK & MEYERS STUDIOS has been selected as the sole Photographer for Old McGill '76.

Graduates can begin having their pictures taken by Monday, February 23.

—No prior appointment is necessary.

—Biography and information forms will be available at the photographer and must be submitted typed at the end of the session. (Typewriter provided by the photographer).

After long negotiations the following REVISED PRICE LIST & BENEFITS TO GRADUATES have been developed:

- free sitting session
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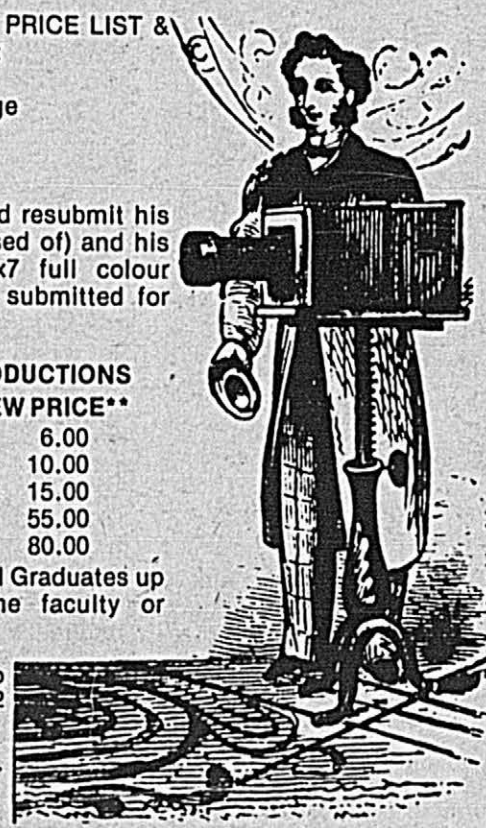
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Editorial

Support Molson boycott

Industrial murder and assault go unpunished at the Cowansville "Vilas Furniture" plant, owned by the Molson Companies Limited.

On the average there are six industrial accidents a month in which the victim requires medical care. Half of the workers in the wood-cutting section of the plant have lost a finger, or a hand, through amputation due to industrial accidents. Three men have died at Cowansville Vilas in the past ten years. The coroner-investigator of the Cowansville region found the company criminally negligent in the death of one worker, Joseph St. Laurent, in 1970. No charges were subsequently laid by the provincial Ministry of Justice.

Before the 364 furniture workers went on strike on July 29, 1975, 100 of their group were earning the minimum wage of that period—\$2.60. Real earnings, on the whole, were stagnating, or dropping, due to an inhuman, brutal, and outdated time-bonus system of wage payment for production line workers, and galloping inflation.

The union of Vilas furniture workers, affiliated to the Confederation of National Trade Unions, has organized a boycott of all Molson's Companies Limited brands of beer—Canadian, Laurentide, Molson Export, and Brador.

Molson Brewery of Quebec, a subsidiary of Molson's Companies Limited, has been a regular advertiser in the *Daily* this year. The brewery has recognized that a campus of 15,000-plus students represents a vast immediate market of consumers. Moreover, Molson Brewery knows that during the youthful years of 16-22, alcoholic consumption patterns are chosen and established. Accordingly, Molson Breweries of Canada spends \$35,000 annually for advertising in major Canadian student journals to persuade the Canadian student to drink Molson beer.

The *McGill Daily* has decided to support the boycott led by the Cowansville Vilas trade-unionists. This student journal will not publish any Molson advertisements for the duration of the strike. In addition, the *Daily* encourages all McGill students to refrain from buying Molson Brewery products until the resolution of this

important conflict. Volume 58, the student journal of the University of Montreal, has taken similar measures.

Furthermore, the *Daily* has taken steps to organize a national student boycott of Molson Brewery products. The article, entitled "The Molson maimers and their victims," published in the February 12 edition of the *Daily*, which exposed the appalling safety conditions at the Cowansville Vilas plant and revealed the history of the labour dispute, has been made available to all Canadian student newspapers.

All student newspapers in the Atlantic region of Canada have resolved to boycott all Molson Breweries advertisements. Most papers have run the complete or abridged version of the abovementioned article. The staffs of the student journals of Western Canada will decide their respective policies vis-à-vis the boycott of Molson products, within the week.

The strike at Vilas is a crystallization of the struggle that must be endured by working people in order to obtain rights like safe working conditions, and a fair and secure wage. The logic of our economic system dictates that those human beings who work must be treated inhumanly. Working people's labour is a commodity to be bought at the cheapest rate possible. That a small, but significant segment of the working class enjoy wages above the poverty line is, in large part, due to the historical militancy and courage of workers in the face of violent and extreme opposition of managements of every major Canadian commercial concern, and government complicity.

Students reacted admirably to the boycott initiated by the United Farm Workers, directed by Cesar Chavez, to raise the living and working conditions of thousands of American farmworkers.

Today, the battle is only 40 miles east of our campus in the small town of Cowansville. These workers are fellow Quebecers. We must give them our support in a concrete and definite manner. Boycott all Molson Breweries brands of beer—Molson Export, Brador, Laurentide, and Canadian.

—Lewis Gotthell

letters

You wan' tibet?

To the *Daily*:

I noticed around campus a poster advertising Han Suyin's talk "China's Minorities—Tibet" on February 19 at 8 pm in Leacock 132.

I find this most interesting and I am sure thousands of Tibetan refugees living in Nepal, India, Switzerland and north of Toronto find it equally interesting to learn their country is a province of China.

I am sure as soon as they find this out they will be most impressed and relieved that they can go back to their homeland. It was all a misunderstanding, for how could anyone forget that China is the true liberator of the third world?

The other day I was reading the "Peanuts" cartoon. Lucy's

attitude is much like that of China. Lucy is talking to Linus, saying, "Life is full of choices. You may choose, if you so wish, not to throw that snowball at me. Now, if you choose to throw that snowball at me, I will pound you right into the ground! If you choose not to throw that snowball at me, your head will be spared." Linus responds, "Life is full of choices, but you never get any."

This is China's attitude towards Tibet. "We have come to liberate you! If you like it, good. If not, leave." The Western world has been more than silent on the Tibetan issue. When the Dalai Lama made a tour of Europe and North America four or five years ago, he was not allowed recognition as a head of state

in exile, for this might have upset China. The world so wanted to bring China out of her silence that it was even willing to present her with a coming-out present, Tibet.

I cannot find words strong enough to protest this lecture. Han Suyin has no right to speak about Tibet in the context of it being a province of China. I hope you will support the true independent Tibet, not Tibet as a possession of China, by (1) boycotting the lecture, or (2) coming with appropriate posters to protest this attitude.

Eugene Hiscock, B.Th.2

Did he really stage those 50,000 people?

To the *Daily*:

I have read with interest Katherine Gutkind's report of the "underground" film "Waves

McGILL DAILY

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of Revolution" which was recently screened at McGill. I think that both the film and the report do a disservice to the Indian revolution, although on the surface they may appear to be supporting it.

First of all, revolution in India, as in all other places, has a very definite concept. It is not a mish-mash of ideas and activities of various people.

The Indian people are being ruthlessly exploited and suppressed by a handful who constitute the definite social classes of big landlords and big capitalists. These ruling classes are traitors in league with and servants of foreign imperialism, particularly Soviet social imperialism and United States imperialism.

Until recently, they have used the mask of "democracy" to deceive the Indian people as to the nature of the Indian state and whose service it is in. And when the resistance of the Indian people reached a level which became so threatening to the ruling classes, they have been forced to strip off that mask and resort to the naked fascism, which is the essence of the "National Emergency". Whether under the conditions of the so-called "Democracy", as before, or those of the "National Emergency" as now, it is the huge and ever-growing army and the police which are the backbone of the domination and suppression of the Indian people. The conditions of the "national Emergency" are a vivid reflection of this fact.

Therefore, in order to win their liberation, in fact even to survive, the Indian people have to overthrow the yoke of the ruling classes and their Russian and American masters. To do this, they have to build up, in struggle, their People's Army, which will militarily overthrow the suppressive armed forces of present state, and create a new state of the people which will oppose foreign plunder, interference and control.

The Indian people have no choice therefore, as to the form of their struggle, which must use armed resistance against the violence of the present Indian state. Many Indian people already have taken up this path; especially so since 1967, when the Naxalbari peasants' armed uprising was organised by the communist

revolutionaries to develop the model for the Indian armed agrarian revolution. Since then, though the revolutionary armed struggle has had its ups and downs, because of the violent state suppression, yet the armed revolution is definitely advancing in various parts of India. We will soon witness a big upsurge of this struggle.

It is on this fundamental question that the film and report are misleading. On the one hand they ignore the actual armed agrarian revolution taking place, and on the other, project the idea that the Indian people have a choice of the "violent" or "non-violent" road, and they should "prefer" the "non-violent" road. By causing confusion here and suggesting that "crowds of excited people waving, screaming and running after the leader", or a villager walking twenty miles to a demonstration because the police stopped his boat, is what constitutes, or even moves forward, the Indian revolution, is to definitely mislead the people.

The other important question is that of Jayaprakash Narayan being projected as a revolutionary leader. It is mainly the U.S. and other western press and media which are desperately attempting to depict Narayan as a "noted Indian political freedom advocate". The essence of "J.P.'s politics has all along been to attempt to divert the Indian people's struggle into some blind alley, especially at those times when the upsurge of the armed revolution is threatening the ruling classes. He ignores the fact that the people are suffering because of their class enemies and exploiters. He tries to blame their problems on "government corruption" and "bureaucracy", etc. He thus disassociated the government from the exploiting classes that it protects and represents. Also, "Corruption" and "bureaucracy" are not isolated "evils" of Indian "society", but are definite instruments of oppression and exploitation.

Another important point to be remembered is that J.P. Narayan was an avid supporter of the Indira Gandhi government's armed intervention in Pakistan in 1971, while creating "Bangla Dosh" under the hoax of supporting the "national

continued on page 6

Evergreen: Injured workers on the mend

by Myron Welik

In the fall of 1973 Dr. Guido Negrini began the task of establishing North America's first injured workers' cooperative—Evergreen Cooperative.

He started with the dream of creating a cooperative where injured workers could work, rediscover their self-worth and equitably own a part of the cooperative.

In the fall of '73, Negrini received a grant of \$500 from a community service centre in Toronto to do research on injured workers. The centre in Toronto known as COSTI provided him with candidates to interview. At COSTI, the injured workers learn trades such as upholstery and carpentry, but their training ends as soon as they leave COSTI.

Negrini came to the conclusion that something totally different had to be done about these injured workers. What was tragically missing was a means to incorporate these people back into society. He approached various groups regarding financing.

By chance he discovered that the Department of Manpower and Immigration gave out grants for so-called LEAP projects. He submitted a proposal and much to his surprise it was accepted.

The LEAP grant entitled "Evergreen Cooperative", as it was to be called, to receive the grand sum of \$100,000 a year for three years. Not only that, but at the end of the three years, an analysis would be done and another grant could be forthcoming.

The next major process involved interviewing candidates for the cooperative, while simultaneously investigating the legal procedures for incorporation.

Some of the smartest lawyers in Toronto were consulted. Their job was to attempt to change the Ontario Corporation Act to allow the cooperative to exist, which would initiate an entirely new precedent.

As the legalities were being straightened out, workers were constantly being interviewed and selected. Workers were interviewed as extensively as possible; areas of in-depth investigation included the family situation, history of working

experience, whether the worker had been injured before, his income, and his place of origin. After the exhausting task of interviewing was completed, three workers were chosen for starters and Evergreen Cooperative opened in May 1974.

"During this time I was a campaign organizer in Toronto for an MP, began Maria Hall, a co-planner of Evergreen and presently a social planner in Montreal.

"The federal elections were on. This is when I first talked to Dr. Negrini. I had heard of him before but I hadn't actually met the man. He helped me with the campaign as one of the canvassers and it was at this time we began talking about the cooperative.

"We decided we would manufacture plastic ashtrays and plastic spools for the textile industry. We opened with one machine that manufactured just spools. I can't pretend to say that things were rosy then.

"To form the cooperative was a struggle; not for the people pushing the project but for the workers. They had to get used to working again, to learn to make a new life. When the project began they still had to use medical aids such as back braces, and take medication. But as the project progressed, they needed fewer and fewer medical aids and we heard less and less complaints."

Hall started working for the cooperative in July, 1974. She wanted to work with the men and help them, but they were acutely suspicious of any outsider whom they saw as attempting to analyze or assist them, especially a woman. So she began by doing secretarial work to justify her place amongst the workers. She said it wasn't until many months later that they could accept her as an individual and understand the value of what she was trying to do.

Rehabilitation the goal

The goals of the cooperative are to provide employment where injured workers would feel comfortable while rehabilitating them back into society. The workers select the work they want to do. The hope is that they will come to feel proud of what they have created.

Injured workers were chosen because Negrini and Hall came to the conclusion that the worker was the economic unit of society. No effective mechanism existed where the injured worker could go for help. "The alcoholic can always go to a hospital or AA; there are ample people willing to care for him," said Hall.

Almost from the outset the clouds of idealism and promise dissipated and Evergreen's founders were forced to confront problems that they were not prepared for.

By its definition, Evergreen acquired another problem Hall

names of injured workers. Cooperation from the board was a slow process throughout the project. For some reason they felt extremely threatened by what we were trying to do, perhaps because they would have to admit that some of their programs were totally ineffective. You must remember the OWCB is very conservative. Things like injured workers are often regarded as leeches of society."

The worker, according to the tenets of the OWCB must prove that in fact he got injured. The worker is responsible to testify

because he is tired of seeing him. This is a disgusting comment on the medical profession—they don't cooperate at all. They don't want the hassle of the OWCB."

When a worker goes to confront the board he is often made to wait hours. The exact procedure is never clearly explained to him. Often this causes fear for someone who doesn't understand the Canadian institutions, or Canadian system. This is what happened to most of the workers interviewed to work on the cooperative. The worker doesn't know where to begin.

Industrial accidents happen for a myriad of reasons. One of the more salient causes of accidents on the job lies in the demoralizing atmosphere that pervades many factories. The workers find themselves descending so low psychologically and accidents easily happen. Alienation creeps into the working life so that he becomes unable to communicate even to the guy working next to him.

"You have to admit there is some foundation to all those words of Marx devoted to alienation within the worker. Going above and beyond his economic thesis, I'm just talking about feelings here. Let's face it, if you don't feel good, you don't feel like doing anything, let alone work. It's not just the Monday blues for these people, it's the blues all week long."

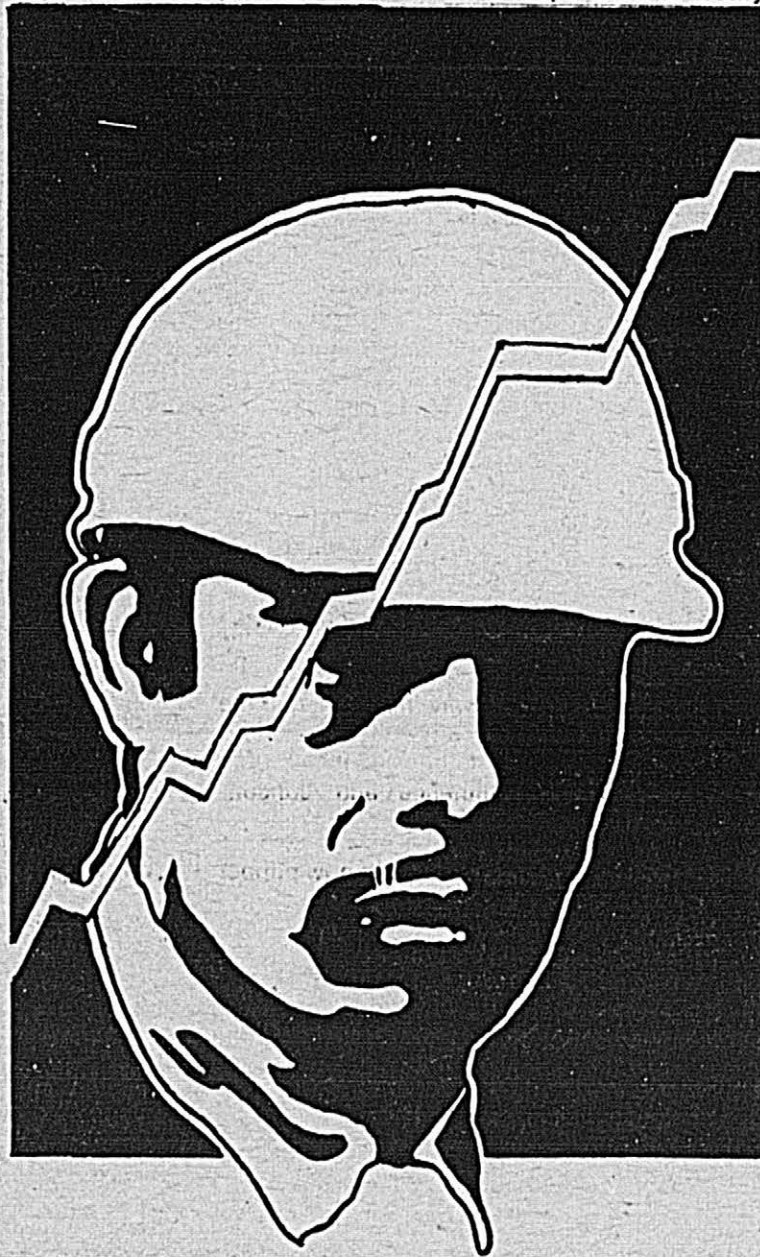
The success of Evergreen depends to a large extent on the atmosphere it creates for the workers. Cautious not to duplicate such vapid conditions existing in other factories, Negrini and Hall implemented several practices that regulate the hiring of the cooperative.

Each worker is hired one by one; there is no mass hiring. The number of workers is increased by one or two, so that each member acquires the feeling of being part of a family. As each new worker is hired, every possible effort is made to clarify for the worker the purpose of a cooperative and what Evergreen is trying to accomplish.

The name Evergreen symbolizes something that is growing, something that believes only in optimism. "Our logo is an oak tree, cut at its stump, with a branch growing from its side. Meaning, of course, something has died but has been given a second chance and can once again blossom."

A stumped oak tree with a branch growing from its side is an accurate mirror of the spirit of people like Negrini and Hall. While thousands wait for governments, ideologies, and other such tepid saviours for help, these people have learned that such recourse is never enough.

"When I think of Karl Marx I almost get very upset, 'cause there were many times during this project that I felt like tearing my hair out and say why did you die? Why did you go to your grave without giving us some answers, answers for today's problems?"



neglected to mention. Evergreen had set a precedent, but it also had alienated itself from other forces at work in this area of human concern. Its founders and workers are apolitical and yet involved in something that is hotly political.

Hall said that the workers maintained their determination to be supervised, and that this is not surprising since they have been workers all their lives, when abruptly they are given administrative positions.

The next stage in Evergreen's development involved acquiring information from the Ontario Workmen's Compensation Board (OWCB). Hall and Negrini were continually thwarted in their attempts to obtain information concerning the workers' past history and accident records.

"The board appeared superficially to cooperate; essentially they were neither interested in giving out any records nor any

why he didn't go to the doctor right away. For example, why he waited two hours after he had injured his back, etc. Making a diagnosis of somebody who sustains a back injury is a very difficult job. Negrini and Hall knew that the majority of problems with injured workers who have been off work for five or six years were back cases. Nevertheless, a prognosis is needed on the report, explained Hall, so that the OWCB can judge how much money they're supposed to give.

"Thus, because of the problems in giving a prognosis for back cases, it is not difficult to see why the OWCB doesn't pay that much in terms of pension, money, or benefits to the worker. There are very few doctors who want to handle a compensation case. What often happens is that a doctor becomes full up with the case and tells the worker that he will have to go back to work

Uruguay: a simple plea for humanity

by Jeff Kessler

The use of torture as punishment to those who act contrary to their government's desires is generally regarded as so heinous that we try to forget it (as in the case of Chile) or one step removed by cringing at the fate of some anonymous prisoner on Mission: Impossible.

One group that doesn't try to forget about political torture is Amnesty International. They are a world-wide organization based in London with an excellent record of fighting for and winning freedom for political prisoners in many countries. AI was instrumental in convincing Governor Hugh Carey of New York to grant clemency to Martin Sostre, the Puerto Rican activist (see Daily, Jan. 21).

Tomorrow, in the Union lobby, Amnesty International will have a table set up to publicize a little-known, but horribly familiar tale of repression, torture, and murder in what used to be one of the world's most progressive countries—Uruguay. Much of the information for this article was provided by Amnesty International.

In Uruguay, since the gradual military takeover in 1973, 22 persons have been positively identified as killed by torturers. Perhaps hundreds more may already have died.

It is estimated that there are 5,000 political prisoners in Uruguay—one out of every 500 people in the country. Niall MacDermot, Secretary General of the International Commission of Jurists said two years ago that half of these prisoners probably had undergone torture. Who knows what that percentage is now?

What is even more disturbing about the Uruguay case is that until the 1970's that country had the reputation of being the most stable and most democratic republic in all of Latin America. The constitutional tradition was emphasized by a non-authoritarian executive, advanced social and welfare legislation, and a high educational and social level. With a healthy trade surplus based on exports of beef and wool, Uruguay had a standard of living rivaling many countries in Europe.

Tupamaros

The economy, however, began to stagnate during the sixties, and an increasingly impoverished middle class became increasingly militant. In the

mid-1960s, the well-known Tupamaros (Movimiento de Liberación Nacional - MLN) drew wide middle class and professional support and its early "Robin Hood" techniques of robbing banks and distributing money to the poor gained sympathy among larger sections of Uruguayan society.

Much of the early Tupamaro activity involved distributing political leaflets, exposing disreputable deals among important financiers, etc., but they gradually moved into more violent urban guerrilla activities ("State of Siege"), carrying out bank raids and kidnappings, which sometimes resulted in the deaths of victims, and of course, alienated much of their support.

During the period before the *autogolpe*, ("self-coup"—the process by which the elected civilian President, Juan Maria Bordaberry, willingly yielded his effective power to the Armed Forces) the Government, with the approval of the Parliament, declared longlasting states of siege. The police were in charge of security operations for several years until these were handed over to the Combined Forces (Police and Armed Forces).

In April 1972, a state of internal war was declared, and the executive was given full powers to combat subversion. By the end of 1972, the Tupamaros' principal leaders were in prison, and the movement practically out of action. Obviously, the military relished their new-found prominence and consolidated their power throughout 1973.

"...lose all hope"

In September of 1974, the now puppet President Bordaberry announced that those who wanted a "return to the previous prostituted political system could 'lose all hope,'" and that the elections scheduled for 1976 would not be held until "the Constitution had been completely reformed."

Today the situation in Uruguay is intolerable. The restrictions imposed on public liberties have in fact rendered thousands of Uruguayans susceptible to imprisonment. The restrictive legislation passed before the *autogolpe* and aimed at eliminating the Tupamaros has been expanded enormously since 1973. Imprisoned are workers, students, doctors, former parliamentarians, trade union leaders, lawyers, and teachers.

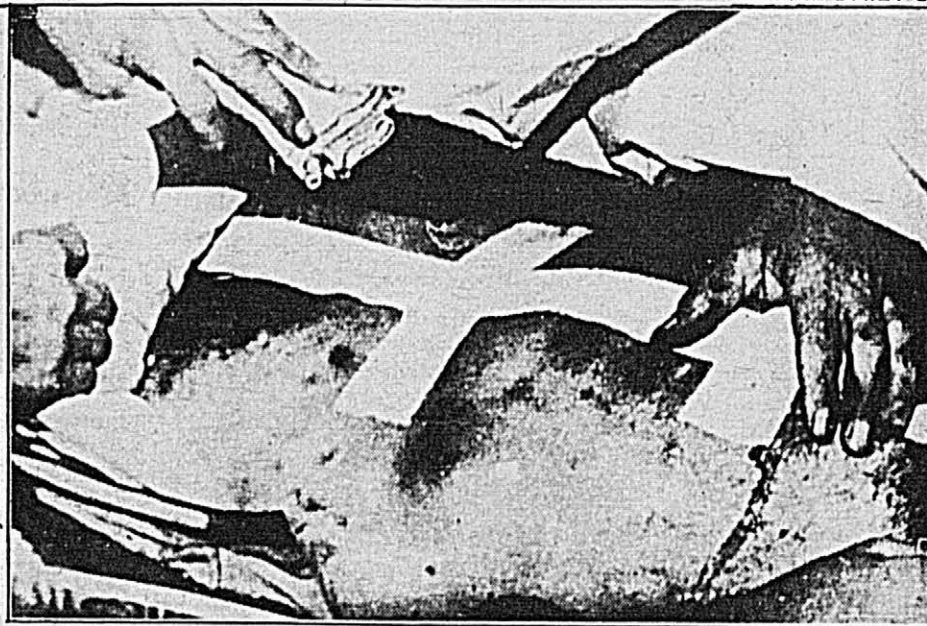
Most notable among those arrested, especially for the absurdity of the charges, was Juan Carlos Onetti, the leading author in Uruguay and one of the most well-known throughout the continent. He was imprisoned because he sat on a literary jury that awarded first prize to a short story later declared pornographic and subversive.

Prisoners are held in overcrowded prisons, police stations, and military barracks, often lacking the most basic necessities. These conditions are described by ex-Senator Zelmar Michelini, a centrist now in exile in Buenos Aires, whose daughter is now in prison:

"The slightest offence—and these are said to occur at the discretion of the officer on duty—is punished with the severest of sanctions. Most commonly, the prisoner is placed in solitary confinement for days and days.

The demeaning treatment extends to visits with relatives and lawyers. All conversations are recorded on tape, can

Amnesty International



take place only in the presence of soldiers or officers, and can refer only to the specific reasons for the visit; no physical contact is permitted...

...The prisoners who are allowed to come out of solitary sleep crowded into large cabins, old railroad cars converted into jails, cells of 2 meters by 1 meter and 40 centimetres, or stables. A few sleep in beds or on mattresses, the great majority on the floor, on blankets or newspapers, with a light burning day and night [the windows are covered]. Sometimes they have to wait hours to go to the bathroom to tend to their most basic physiological needs.

Whenever prisoners are taken out of their cells, cabins or other places of detention, whether to go to the bathroom, to undergo interrogation, to be booked, to be taken to court or for a visit with relatives—always after long periods of solitary confinement, they are hooded.

Routine torture

But the most sinister aspect of Uruguay's repressive apparatus is the widespread and systematic use of torture, which is routine practice in political cases. Reports received by Amnesty International indicate that the following methods are used commonly:

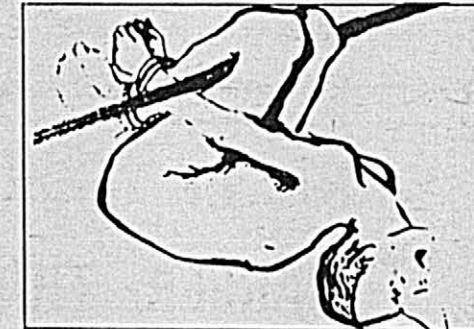
- **The plankton**—Forcing the prisoner to stand, hooded, without food or water, in a fixed position, for hours or for days, until he or she reaches the limit of his or her resistance.
- **Blows**—Of all kinds all over the body, always dealt while the prisoner is hooded and bound. Simultaneous claps to the ears.
- **The electric prod**—Application of electric current to the most sensitive parts of the body of the prisoners, who are hooded and bound to boards or to cots, stripped naked and wet.
- **The "submarine"**—The prisoner is held head down in filthy water until nearly asphyxiated, often repeated for hours on end.
- **"Pau de arrara—Parrot's perch"**—(picture lower right) Prisoner hung by the knees with a stick, with hands and ankles tied until they faint.
- **Burning with cigarettes**
- **Being tied to a hot grill**
- **Simulated and mock executions, threats and other psychological tortures.**
- **Drugs, including pentathol and hallucinogens**
- **"Dry submarine"**—slow asphyxiation with a plastic bag
- **The "sawhorse"**—Prisoner straddles sawhorse which is violently rocked for hours. Their legs cannot touch the ground.
- **Many other tortures** including thirst, hunger, prevention of sleep, high pressure hoses, dragging by vehicles, binding at the wrists by wire and hung, etc. The point here being, that thirty

years after the Nazis, governments will still resort to almost unbelievable extents to suppress and silence anyone they don't like in the name of fighting "communists" and "subversives."

In 1974, the International Commission of Jurists assisted by Amnesty International toured both Chile and Uruguay and concluded that the repression going on in the two countries had far more devious reasons than mere counterrevolution:

In both countries too the military rulers are going beyond their originally proclaimed purpose of countering violent subversion, and in the name of fighting communism or marxism are seeking to root out all left-wing influence, particularly in the spheres of politics, education and trade unionism. In each case new constitutions are being devised which seem likely to be authoritarian in form with the intention of restricting severely the field of political action.

It is somewhat surprising that in spite of the extent and intensity of Uruguayan repression, which is in some ways on a level with Chile, the Uruguayan political situation has failed to awaken even a modest level of world attention. The February-March campaign of Amnesty International is designed to do just that. Please come to the Amnesty International table in the Union tomorrow to find out how you can help; or call them at 843-8323.



"Pau de arrara"—courtesy of Brazil



Luis Carlos Batalla—the first and only torture victim admitted by the military.

Amnesty International

Amnesty International

today

Italian Students' Society:
Important meeting of the Italian Students' Society in Union 327 at 2 pm regarding the upcoming ski trip.

Han Suyin:
Dr. Han Suyin speaks on "China's National Minorities—A Recent View of Tibet". A slide presentation will accompany the talk. 8 pm, Leacock 132. Tickets at the door. Members: \$1.00; Others: \$1.50. Sponsored by the Centre for East Asian Studies, the East Asian Studies Association and the Chinese Students' Society.

CUSO:
Work overseas with CUSO. Film and information session Redpath Museum 12 noon. For further info contact Prof. Lewis, Redpath Museum, 392-5989.

Centre for Northern Studies and Research:
PEOPLES OF THE SOVIET NORTH—NORTHERN LIGHTS, a Soviet documentary of the changing life of herdsman and fishermen, of education and the building of new cities on permafrost. Room 45, Burnside Hall, 12:30—1:30 pm.

Players' auditions:
Auditions today for the Players' Club production of "Adaptation" by Elaine May, from 12 noon until 2 pm. For information call 392-8989.

McGill Hillel:
Upset tummies? Tired of machine food yummys?... then join us at McGill Hillel, 3460 Stanley for bagels and cream cheese or sandwiches, soup, cake, tea or coffee—all for 70 cents. Every Tuesday and Thursday, 5—6:30 pm. McGill Hillel, 845-9171.

Women's Badminton Club doubles tournament:
Tonight 7:30—9:30 at Currie Gym.

PGSS:
Thursday music series with the White River Blue Grass Band; Thomson House, 3650 McTavish, members and guests free. Ph 392-5899.

English Dept.:
Barrie Hayne of U of T. Lecture: "The Wide World for Range", naturalism in American fiction and early American cinema. Leacock 219, 4 pm.

MSSA Badminton Tournament:
There will be a badminton tournament this Saturday 12:30 at the Gym for members only. Prizes will be given and refreshments are also provided. Please call Mike 849-0855 or Eric 844-7630 before 5:00 Friday.

Dagwood Supper:
Eat your heart out from 6 to 8 tonight in the Union, Rm. 327. Admission is 75 cents. Make your own Dagwood sandwiches. Sponsored by the McGill Christian Fellowship.

WAA Swim Marathon:
Don't forget it! Currie and Weston Pools. Let the chlorine cleanse you!

suite et fin

Greenpeace...

continued from page 1

Greenpeace is now directing its attention to the declining Harp seal population. Members are planning to interfere with the sealers when they begin their hunting in March by spraying a harmless green dye on the pups, rendering the pelts commercially useless. If this tactic should fail members are planning to stand in between the sealers and the pups to prevent their death.

A demonstration is planned by Greenpeace in Montreal on March 13, two days before the actual hunting season begins. Also planned by the group is a three-day symposium on whales, to be held at Sir George Williams on the 4th, 5th and 6th of March. Bob Hunter, noted environmentalist, will be speaking on the 4th in conjunction with a slide show of last summer's expedition.

The meeting concluded with the announcement that interested individuals could contact Mike Manolson at 274-2908, Ann Toth at 389-9325, or John Hickie at 487-6951.

letters

continued from page 3

liberation" of the East Bengali people. Where was his "non-violence" then? He is exactly like his "mentor" M.K. Gandhi, who preached that the Indian people should be "non-violent" to the British colonialists, while he himself served British colonialism's armed actions in the Boer War in South Africa and during World War I. Their slogans of "non-violence" are designed solely to prevent the Indian people from making their revolution.

Narayan is in fact an agent of U.S. imperialism who is being promoted to develop an anti-Indira Gandhi movement. The aim of the movement is to serve U.S. contention against Soviet Union in India as well as to prevent the Indian people's genuine revolution which would throw out both from India.

In the final analysis, revolution cannot consist of asking those who are raining bullets on the Indian people and thus appropriating all the "bread" the people are producing, to reverse the process. Revolution consists of organising the people to become strong enough to suppress their enemies so that they can retain all the fruits of their labour. The revolutionary credentials of all those who participate in mystifying this issue are questionable.

V.J. Singh

McGILL SNOW SHOW 1976

THURSDAY

DERBY DAY

at noon on Lower Campus.

Register your team at the Union Box Office or before the contest on Thursday.

Co-ed teams of five will indulge in some crazy behavior from egg-throwing to a 'zip & strip' to some snow swimming. For info: 392-4875.

FRIDAY

Register your team of six for the

LUMBERJACK CONTEST

Cutting, axing, rolling & general forest frolicking at noon on Lower Campus.

Register at the Box Office in the Union.

No entry fee. Details & rules available upon registration.

Please note: date has been changed to Friday, Feb. 20th, 12-2 pm.

McGill on The Mountain

Skating, cross-country, tobogganing at

BEAVER LAKE

on Mt. Royal. Hour-long rides on horse sleigh around mountain for 99 cents. Free shuttle bus starting at six. Prizes include a complimentary dinner for 2 up to \$25.00 at HOSTARIA ROMANA.

Return to

BARN DANCE

in the Union Ballroom starting at 9:30 with Bill Osterman, (Footstomper extraordinaire) & F. Carrignon (Quebec's leading fiddler). Prizes for best dressed and dancers.

OR TO

ASUS JAZZ NIGHT

in Gertrude's with the Frank Costi band at 8. Free.

SATURDAY

SNOW SHOW FINALE

disco spectacular with the PURE ENERGY SHOW Admission: \$1.25 for McGill students, \$2.25 for others in the Union Ballroom at 8 pm.

SNOW SHOW ICE SCULPTURE CONTEST

We're trying to bring back the old tradition of covering the campus with ice sculptures. So if you have a couple of spare hours, a touch of talent and could do with an extra \$100, get your friends together and show us what you can do.

Considering number of sculptures, vandalism and weather conditions, we are offering a reward for ALL sculptures. So you really have no excuse. To register and be judged immediately, phone: 288-8574.

HELLENIC STUDENTS ASSOCIATION

General elections of the association to be held on Wednesday March 3, Union, Room 127, at 5:30 pm. Presence of everybody is absolutely necessary.

Written nominations signed by two members should be submitted to Mr. Stamboliadis, F.D.A. Rm. 8A. Tel. 392-5993 from now until the vote starts.

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- MORNING, AFTERNOON OR EVENING CLASSES
- STUDENT LOANS

An **INFORMATION SEMINAR** pertaining to these courses will be held (without cost or obligation)
Sat. morn., Feb. 21st, 10:30 AM.
Mon. eve., Feb. 23rd, 8:00 PM.
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Key punch "information session"
Tues. Feb. 24th, 7:30 PM.

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FEB. 23**

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Daniel Rodier. Scholarship student. Dedicated to becoming a marine biologist.

Will he make it?

No, he won't.

Danny's a brilliant student. There's no end to what he wants to learn. Yet Danny's no hermit. He really enjoys a good time.

That's the problem. It's not that he sets out to drink too much, but once Danny starts he often forgets he has a limit, and then it's too late.

Danny would be wise to see a doctor, except he says it's just a phase he's going through. His work hasn't suffered yet. But if Danny doesn't change, it soon will.

And, no, Danny won't make it.



Yes, he will.

Danny's a brilliant student. There's no end to what he wants to learn. Yet Danny's no hermit. He really enjoys a good time.

One of the things Danny's learned at university is how to keep those good times good. When he drinks, whether it's beer, wine or spirits, he knows his limit and he respects it.

Another year or so, and Danny will be working in a field that's fascinated him all his life. He wouldn't risk spoiling the opportunity for anything.

Yes, Danny is going to make it.

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DANCE PARTY

featuring:

The PURE ENERGY BAND
a ten-piece band & show

\$1.25 McGill Students
\$2.25 Others

Union Ballroom 8 pm.

P.G.S.S. BY-ELECTION

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 19

and

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 20

Candidates:

VICE PRESIDENT — EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

Fern Engers	Management	MBA I
Ivan Oakley	Political Science	MA II
Susan Plank	Nursing	BN I

SECRETARY

Roland Drane	Management	MBA I
Oleg Michaels	English	Ph.D. II
Tom Prudhomme	Biology	MSc. I

Polling Locations and Times:

McLennan Library	2:00-4:00 pm., Thursday & Friday
Wilson Hall	2:00-4:00 pm., Thursday & Friday
Stewart Biology Building	2:00-4:00 pm., Thursday & Friday
McConnell Engineering	2:00-4:00 pm., Thursday & Friday
Bronfman Building	2:00-4:00 pm., Thursday & Friday
Thomson House	4:00-6:00 pm., Thursday & Friday

P.G.S.S. members must show proof of identification to be allowed to vote.

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SUNDAY, FEB. 29

Showtimes:
1:00, 3:30, 6:00 and 8:30.

THE LAST BATTLE OF THE GENERALS

MONDAY & TUESDAY, MARCH 1 & 2

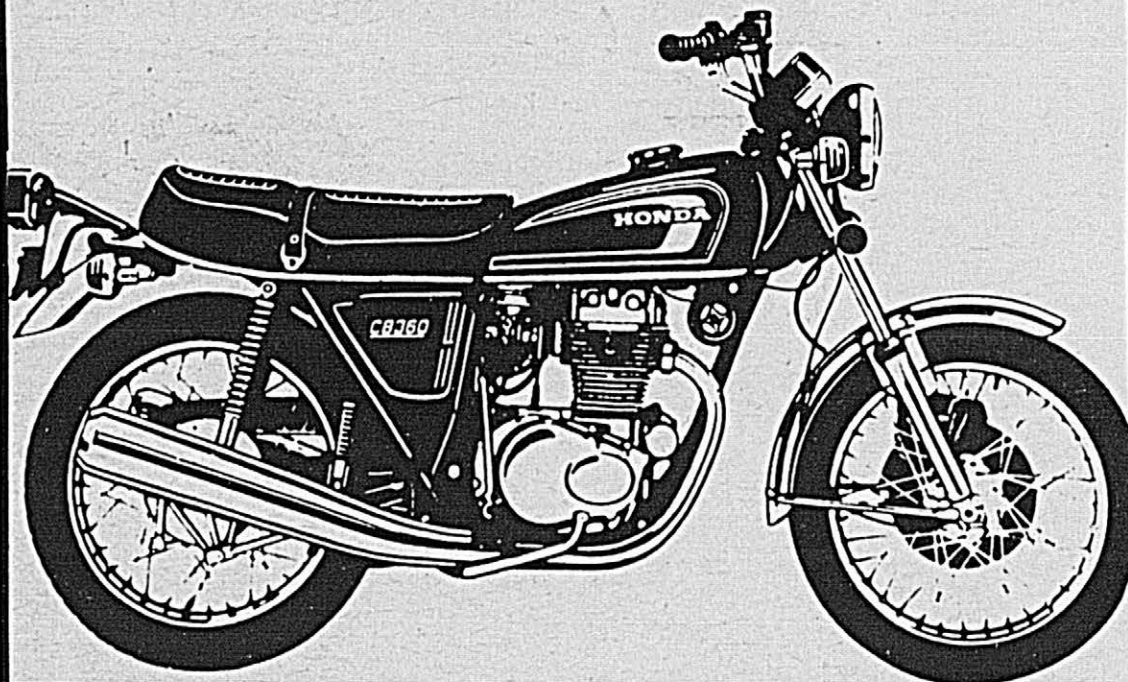
Showtimes: 7:00 and 9:30.

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